



What time is it?

Do you have to shade your eyes and then squint to see the hands on the big tower clocks? The time is readable from a great distance with normal sight.

If you have difficulty in distinguishing the big hand from the little one, you should have your eyes examined.

Visit one of the M. H. Harris offices, where one of our Oculists (Medical Doctors) will examine your eyes without obligation.

If he finds that glasses will help you, accurately prescribed lenses will be made and mounted in a frame that will become your individuality.

The cost will be moderate, depending on lenses required and frame selected.

M. H. Harris Oculists & Opticians

805 Broadway, Corner Duane Street. 17 W. 34 St., 3rd fl. M. C. Neary & Co. 54 East 23d Street, near 4th Ave. 125th Street, near Lenox Ave. 442 Columbus Ave., bet. 81 & 82 St. 70 Nassau Street, near John Street. 1405 St. Nicholas Ave., 180 & 181 St. 2829 Broadway, bet. 99 and 100 Sts.

1007 B'way, near Willoughby, Bklyn. 469 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Bklyn. 683 Broad St., next to Bedell, Newark.

The best way they knew was to get a meeting place. An appointment to meet the Chief of Police at 10 a. m. to-day was made.

Pier Men Refuse To Handle Food

As Strike Spreads, Longshoremen Decide to Ignore Williams' Request

The unauthorized strike of longshoremen, which has completely tied up the business of New York Harbor for the last four days, spread yesterday along the entire Atlantic seaboard. A walk-out of longshoremen employed in the coastwise shipping trade in every port on the Atlantic Coast from Portland to Savannah was ordered by John F. Riley, the new chairman of the strike committee.

The decision to push the strike to other cities was decided upon by the coastwise element of the longshoremen's organization following the refusal of the National Adjustment Commission, at a special meeting yesterday, to grant their demands for an increase in wages. The men were getting 65 cents an hour and \$1 for overtime. They asked for \$1 an hour and \$1.50 for overtime.

William Z. Ripley, director of the commission, sitting with Oakley Wood and Frederick Toppin, of the shipping interests, and T. V. O'Connor and Joseph Egan, of the International Longshoremen's Association, announced that this phase of the industry could not stand an increase in cost owing to rail competition. He said that to have voted the men an increase would have voted them out of jobs.

Agreed to Reconsider The commission agreed, however, to reconsider the question, he said, if present high cost of living continues and should coastwise freight rates be increased. Both O'Connor and Egan demurred against the award, but agreed to abide by the decision.

Riley, soon after the announcement was made, said the coastwise men had already decided to join the deep-sea longshoremen in case they were turned down. He said he flashed word of the decision to delegates of the organization all along the coast, and that these men are now on their way here to take part in the struggle, which will be directed from this city. There are 6,000 coastwise men employed in this port, Riley said, and about 15,000 distributed along the rest of the coast. Riley said he felt that associates of the longshoremen at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Newport News and other ports would go out as soon as they got the word. He expected the lid to be on tight by Monday. The matter will be gone over by the local coastwise men, he said, at a meeting at 154 Eleventh Avenue, this morning.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine said they were prepared for the move. They estimated that about 250 vessels would be made idle in the various harbors.

Continue to Defy Union Heads The 70,000 deep-sea longshoremen continue to defy the official heads of their association and have chosen Riley, who is head of the district council, to conduct their affairs for them.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts. SMART FASHIONS for the Young Miss

Our assemblage of new styles includes a large assortment of unusually attractive models suitable for the Young Girl or Small Woman who prides herself on being correctly dressed.

RICH FUR-TRIMMED TAILLEURS and DAY WRAPS STREET FROCKS—DANCE DRESSES CHARMING BLOUSES SMART HATS and RICH FURS

Facts About the Harbor Strike

The following are the facts of the longshoremen's strike at a glance: Strike began last Tuesday, when National Adjustment Commission made public its new wage awards. Awards increased wages of men from 65 to 70 cents per hour, and from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour for overtime.

The men demand \$1 an hour for an eight-hour day and \$2 an hour for overtime. They went out without sanction of their national leaders, although they had agreed to abide by the decision of the commission.

There are now 70,000 deep-sea longshoremen, 15,000 coastwise workers, and about 30,000 men of kindred trades idle as result of the trouble.

A total of 108 steamship lines here have closed their piers to freight and passenger traffic, 5,000 carloads of foodstuffs are spoiling, and about 250 more vessels will be made idle by Monday.

Much hope, however, was seen yesterday from an announcement by Mr. Ripley, of the adjustment commission, that a committee of strikers, headed by Riley, had visited him yesterday and asked that they be given a hearing. The commission has consented to hear this committee, he said, at 11 a. m. to-day, at the Produce Exchange. It was intimated, however, that there was little possibility of the commission's receding from its original award. Riley declared that if no action on a readjustment of the men's wages is obtained from the commission, the matter will be taken up directly with the strike committee, who have already promised to meet the men at some date to be decided upon later. This phase of the question, he said, will be thrashed out at a meeting at strike headquarters at 154 Eleventh Avenue on Sunday.

Thousands More on Strike

The number of strikers was increased by several thousand men, including handlers of fruit cargoes, clerks and checkers at several piers. Vessels are finding it more difficult than ever to berth or clear. W. H. Tollock, Marine Director of the United States Railroad Administration, said, however, that aside from the possibility of the 5,000 carloads of food stalled here spoiling, there need be no fear of a food shortage in the city. Most of the foodstuff, he said, is brought into New York by rail.

Further congestion of the piers, he said, has been evinced by the fact that in reply to an appeal from Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, that the longshoremen agree to move foodstuffs to other piers, the men had decided not to touch any cargo of cargo, food or no food, until their wage demands had been settled.

O'Connor reiterated his assertion that the strike was brought about by representatives of the longshoremen and other extreme radical groups. He made public yesterday another circular being distributed about the pierheads and wharves, calling upon the longshoremen to do away with delegates and leaders and join "One Big Union" run by committees. As long as the longshoremen follow these "wild men," he said, and refuse to respect agreements, he would not sanction their strike.

No Strike Benefits

"The treasury of the L. L. A. won't contribute a cent to the relief of the present walk-out," he said. Officials of the Department of Justice have obtained copies of the radical circulars, an effort to being made to locate the headquarters and printing plants from which they were issued. Particular attention, said George F. Land, local Department of Justice chief, is being directed to the circulars, including No. 64 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; 156 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, and a place East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan.

Shipping Board Will Fight Longshoremen To Move Its Vessels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The United States Shipping Board, in an announcement to-night, declared that it will not "tolerate" the strike of longshoremen and that it will "use every resource within its power to move its vessels."

The board's statement was as follows: "The United States Shipping Board accepts the longshoremen's award of the National Adjustment Commission, and it is prepared to give these discounts its fullest support. "For the last two years the affairs of the longshore industry have been conducted in an orderly manner and agreements made have been lived up to by all concerned. Under an agreement between the employers, the longshoremen and the United States Shipping Board, all questions of dispute, including wages, have been decided by the National Adjustment Commission. Last month the longshoremen, through their authorized representatives, renewed this agreement, and in binding themselves to abide by the decision of the National Adjustment Commission, "A small and violent minority has for the moment succeeded in influencing the majority of the men to repudiate their agreement in direct opposition to the orders of their constituted leaders and to express this repudiation by striking, and by threats of violence driving other men from the docks. Such a violation of agreements entered into in good faith and such utter disregard of the recognized law binding the principle of collective bargaining. This cannot be tolerated. Every resource within the power of the United States Shipping Board will be employed to move its vessels and to sustain the decision of the commission."

Senators See Steel Plants Running Full

Visit Big Pittsburgh Mills and Find That Strikers in That District Have Already Been Beaten

Aliens Cry, "More Pay!"

Effort to Observe Secrecy Fails and Party of Four Turns Into a Cavalcade

By Theodore M. Knappen

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10.—In the glowing heat and thunderous roar of steel mills four United States Senators to-day ascertained at least three facts about the steel strike, viz.: That in the Pittsburgh sector it is a defeated strike.

That, whatever else they may want, the strikers are first, second, third, last and all the time for more pay.

That it is, in this district at least, almost wholly a strike of aliens—of men who have lived in the United States for years and have not become citizens.

The four Senators were Messrs. Kenyon, Phipps, McKellar and Sterling, members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which is now investigating the steel strike. The four statesmen had planned to slip into Pittsburgh unobserved and visit some of the steel plants and talk with the strikers without the aid or company of reporters, prior to holding formal public hearings here to-morrow and Sunday, but the publicity brigade met them at the station at daylight.

Pilgrimage Becomes Cavalcade

The result was that such a procession of touring cars and taxis invaded the adjacent steel towns with the Senators leading the van that the strikers got the impression that half of Congress had come to their rescue.

The Carnegie plant of the Carnegie Steel Corporation was honored with the first call. Then came the Duquesne mills, next the Clairton mills and finally the plant of the National Tube Company at McKeesport. The method of investigating was to go through the mills, observe the extent of their activity and talk with loyal workers.

Then the Senators alighted and walked the plant, talking with the homes and talk with strikers wherever they could be found, with the stenographers taking notes as they ran.

In the tenement district of Homestead there was a great mobilization of strikers, of many nationalities, with their women, children and babies in arms, as the Senators alighted and walked the plant, talking with the homes and talk with strikers wherever they could be found, with the stenographers taking notes as they ran.

Warns Senators to "Move On"

When the crowd discovered the identity of the Senators, soon surrounded by several hundred people, a "move on" cry was heard. "I am not here to negotiate," said McKellar, "I am here to see that the law is enforced."

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Linguistic Flood Started

Asked what the organizers had told the men in urging them to join the strike, McKellar claimed that the higher pay, eight hours and a strong union to back them up. And another man interjected that another promise was that the government would take the mills.

When Senator McKellar asked the strikers of this group what they thought would be fair pay he started a violent debate in a dozen languages, and got answers ranging from 75 to 90 cents an hour.

Senator Kenyon sat on a nearby porch and talked with a striker and his wife and the story of their hard fight to keep away the wolf. A visit to a second story flat revealed a scene of congestion and disorder.

After a number of typical stories had been collected the party said good-bye to the crowd, which beseeched them.

"They keep the World from Skidding"

The 14 points



AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. WEED TIRE CHAINS

As they left to obtain for them some relief.

As the Senators at the outset of their Homestead visit entered the office of Superintendent Oursler two shots were fired from within a passing streetcar, which stopped with a jerk right in front of the offices. The conductor called for help and ejected three men, who were quickly nabbed by the police, a revolver being taken from one of them.

It developed that the man with the gun, Paul Stodolitz, working despite the strike, and fearful of attempts on his life, had been accosted by two strangers who began to talk violently to him in a language he could not comprehend. Thinking that they were about to assault him, he drew his revolver and fired two shots without hitting anybody. All three were dismissed.

Superintendent Oursler, before showing the Senators through the mills, talked with them privately about the strike, showing that the third day of the strike was the low-water mark in point of numbers of men at work being then 621 per cent. From that point it had gradually increased until to-day, when it attained 758.

Translated into actual numbers, this meant an increase from about 6,000 to 7,600 out of a normal force of about 10,000.

At Duquesne the party inspected the mills, which, scarcely touched by the strike, were running at full capacity.

The Clairton mills were found getting along surprisingly well, although a graph showing that the third day of the strike was the low-water mark in point of numbers of men at work being then 621 per cent. From that point it had gradually increased until to-day, when it attained 758.

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Operators and Miners Still in Deadlock

All-Day Conference Fails to Weaken 'No Compromise' Stand of Employers; Call New Meeting To-day

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Hopes of the mine workers in the central competitive bituminous field that an amicable agreement with the operators could be reached received a severe jolt as a result of to-day's conference.

After a day's discussion of the general situation both sides found they had followed a trail that led nowhere and adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Members of the operators' executive committee said they had made their proposition—the continuation of the present contract until April 1, 1920, on the understanding that there would be no talk about compromises.

Compromise Is Refused

Ellis Searles, editor of the "United Mine Workers' Journal," said that the miners had presented their demands and that the operators had made no counter proposition.

"We came here to negotiate a contract and avoid the necessity of calling a strike November 1, but we find ourselves confronted by the stone wall attitude of no compromise adopted by the operators," said Mr. Searles. "The operators did not offer us a thing. If they will make some proposition to start on we will be ready to talk over the situation and negotiate a contract."

The 40 per cent increase, six-hour day and the five-day week are our maximum demand. If they do not suit the operators let them make a counter proposition and we will sit down with them and talk it over."

Strike Threat Renewed

"If no agreement has been reached by general strike will be called to take effect November 1. If they let us alone then we can handle the situation. We will not appeal to the government for help. Neither will we appeal to the labor conference now sitting in Washington."

"We do not think much of a labor conference in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Judge Gary and Charles M. Schwab are chosen to represent the people. They are three of the largest employers in the country and their minds are made up. We feel that no good for labor could come from appealing to such conference."

Mr. Searles said that in a five-day week the miners could produce more coal than the country could use.

Conference Hopes to End Steel Strike

Continued from page 1

whole it offers sharp contrasts to the vital features of the trade union position. The platform of the National Industrial Conference Board and its members in the conference here undoubtedly gave it its form and character.

However, the fact that the employers' platform is as definitely committed to one view of the industrial situation as the labor platform is to an opposite view does not mean that reconciliation and agreement between the groups is impossible. It is possible that the committee of fifteen may and probably will draft a declaration of its own which will agree with the labor platform.

Although labor members of the conference would make no comment on the employers' programme, others not so restrained termed it a most cleverly drawn statement, emphasizing, however, that the merit or demerit of it must finally come in the method of application of the principles laid down, and it is probable that there will be a discussion of this phase of the case before it is finally disposed of.

Though this morning's session had over it more of the glow of good feeling than any other, it was not without its dramatic moments. Mr. Gompers took the floor to denounce a Washington morning newspaper report as unfair to labor. He said the report made the conference look like "a contest between a crooked man and an American."

Gompers' Voices Resounded "I resent such an insinuation," declared Mr. Gompers. "There isn't anything in the attitude of labor that calls for apology. There are so few who recognize the natural, orderly development of society. There are some who want to bring at once the glory of the noonday sun to all. It can't be done in the twinkling of an eye."

Two groups named their members for the High Cost of Living Committee, with the labor group yet to submit its nominations. The employers named R. H. Ashton, Ernest T. Trigg and C. S. Barrett. The public group named Charles Edward Russell, H. S. Dennison and C. E. Bradford.

Employers Offer 12-Plank Platform

Uphold Individual Liberty While Favoring Collective Bargaining

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The representatives of capital at the national industrial conference to-day laid down a platform of twelve principles governing labor conditions.

Proposals of all three groups in the conference—capital, labor and the public—have now been presented and the Committee of Fifteen, to which all matters are first referred under the conference rules, will now be able to proceed with its work.

The twelve principles as enunciated by the capital group follow:

Production There should be no intentional restriction of productive effort or output either by the employer or employee to create an artificial scarcity of the product or of labor in order to increase prices or wages.

Establishment of Productive Unit The establishment rather than the industry as a whole or any branch of it should, as far as practicable, be considered as a unit of production and of mutual interest on the part of employer and employee. Each establishment should develop contact and full opportunity for interchange of view between management and employees through individual or collective dealings, or a combination of both.

Conditions of Work It is the duty of management to make certain that the conditions under which work is carried on are as safe and as satisfactory to the workers as the nature of the business reasonably permits. Every effort should be made to maintain steady employment of the workers, both on their account and to increase efficiency.

Wages The worker should receive a wage sufficient to maintain him and his family at a standard of living that should be regarded as a right-minded man in view of the prevailing cost of living. Women doing work equal with that of men under the same conditions should receive the same rates of pay and be accorded the same opportunities for training and advancement.

Hours of Work The standard of the work schedule should be the well-varying of the peculiar requirements of individual industries may demand. Overtime should, as far as possible, be avoided, and one day of rest in seven should be provided.

Settlement of Disputes Each establishment should provide adequate means for the discussion of all questions and the just and prompt settlement of all disputes, but there should be no improper limitation or impairment of the exercise by management of its essential function of judgment and direction.

Right to Associate The association of men, whether of employers, employees or others, for collective action or dealing confers no authority and involves no right of compulsion over those who do not desire to act or deal with them as an association. Arbitrary action of such collective power to coerce or control others without their consent is an infringement of personal liberty and a menace to the institutions of a free people.

Responsibility of Associations Every association, whether of employers or employees, must be equally subject to public authority and legally answerable for its own conduct or that of its agents.

Freedom of Contract With the right to associate recognized, the fundamental principle of individual freedom demands that every person must be free to engage in any lawful occupation or enter into any lawful contract as an employer or an employee, and be secure in the continuity and rewards of his effort.

The principles of individual liberty and freedom of contract upon which our institutions are fundamentally based require that there should be no interference with the "open shop." While fair argument and persuasion are permissible, coercive methods aimed at turning the "open shop" into a "closed shop" or "union shop" should not be tolerated. No employer should be required to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees or chosen by them from among them.

Right to Strike or Lock Out In the statement of the principle that should govern the right to strike or lock out, sharp distinction should be drawn between the employment relations in the field (a) of the private industry, (b) of the public utility service, and (c) of government employment, federal, state, or municipal.

In private industry the strike or the lockout is to be deplored; but the right to strike or lock out should not be denied as an ultimate remedy after all possible means of adjustment have been exhausted. Both employers and employees should recognize the seriousness of such action and should be held to a high responsibility for the same. The sympathetic strike is indefensible, anti-social and immoral. The same may be said of the blacklist, the boycott, and also of the sympathy strike.

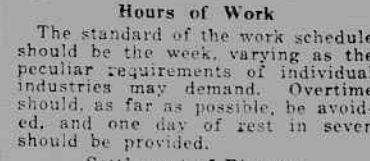
In public utility service the public interest and welfare must be the paramount and controlling consideration. The state should, therefore, impose such regulations as will assure continuous operation at all times providing adequate means for the prompt hearing and adjustment of complaints and disputes.

A strike of government employees is an attempt to prevent the operation of government until the demands of such employees are granted, and cannot be tolerated. The right of government to regulate the conduct of its employees and to secure just redress should be amply safeguarded.

Training Practical plans should be inaugurated in industry and outside of it for the training and upgrading of industrial workers, their proper placement in industry, the adoption and adaptation of apprenticeship systems, the extension of vocational education and such other adjustments of our educational system to the needs of industry as will prepare the worker for more effective and profitable service to society and to himself.

10,000 Railroad Shopmen Walk Out in Pennsylvania ALTOONA, Penn., Oct. 10.—Ten thousand railroad shopmen walked out of the Altoona and Hollidaysburg shops at 2 o'clock this afternoon after all efforts to reach an agreement between the engine house workers and the railroad officials over the appointment of an assistant engine house foreman had failed.

Sure Relief



6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

C. F. U. Supports Outlaw Unions in Pressmen's Strike

Executive Council Goes on Record as Opposed to Position of Federation of Labor; Talk of Arbitration

The Central Federated Union, in opposition to the stand taken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, including President Samuel Gompers, has thrown its moral support to the side of the secessionist pressmen's and feeders' unions of this city in their conflict with the Printers' League, the organization of employers, and the International Pressmen's Union.

At its meeting last night the Central Federated Union adopted a resolution urging George L. Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union, to recede from his demand that the local pressmen's and feeders' unions be re-organized under the leadership of the secessionist organizations be eliminated. The Central Federated Union also adopted a motion for the appointment of a committee to bring about an agreement between the local outlawed organizations and the international. The committee will be appointed by President E. C. Hannah next week.

The adoption of the resolution came as a surprise to many, since it put the Central Federated Union in a position sharply contrary to that occupied by the foremost recognized leaders of the American Federation of Labor. The resolution introduced by Edward C. Rybicki, of Typographical Union No. 6, was adopted unanimously. There was not a single speaker in support of the resolution. The resolution says: "The Central Federated Union deplores the attitude assumed by the international president of the Pressmen's Union and recommends that he recede from this position in order that harmony may again prevail in the ranks of the allied printing trades; and be it further resolved, That the Central Federated Union tenders its sympathy and moral support in the fight of the allied printing trades of greater New York for better working conditions and a living wage."

At a conference between representatives of the Printers' League and "Big 6" at the Hotel Pennsylvania, President Rouse, speaking for "Big 6," pointed out the difficulties with the compositors if the employers would permit the union to work out the kind of arbitration contract that would be acceptable to the men. The employer reiterated their readiness to arbitrate and told Mr. Rouse to go ahead and draw up the kind of contract he desires. They entered into no obligations, however, to accept Mr. Rouse's proposal.

Publishing houses, especially those issuing trade magazines, have turned to mimeograph and multigraph concerns for help, and such firms are expected to receive orders. The October 4 number of "The Dry Goods Economist" has appeared in mimeographed form. Its leading article calls attention to the fact that when the paper first appeared, thirty years ago to the week, it was about the size of the October 4 issue, and that since then it has not missed a number.

Women Rioters Fined

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 10.—Twenty-two women were charged of rioting in connection with the textile strike at Lawrence last February pleaded guilty to-day. Fines not exceeding \$20 each were imposed.

Brooklyn, 8th and 9th Sts.

Daniell's

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING CAN BE CUT CONSIDERABLY BY DOING YOUR SHOPPING HERE.

NEWEST MERCHANDISE AT THE LOWEST PRICES. BESIDES COURTESY, AND PROMPT SERVICE, ALWAYS.

WILL OFFER TO-DAY

the following Big Bargains and Many More in Every Department:

DANIELL'S RELIABLE SILKS

Unusually Low Quotations

Exquisite printed silk mixed dress and lining fabrics, yard wide, big assortment of styles and colorings, a thoroughly reliable and excellent wearing quality.

Reg. value 3.00 yd. for 1.39 Dress Poplin, yard wide, plain colors, silk mixed, a bright, lustrous and durable silk, all colors including black and white. 1.75 grade.

Black Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, pure silk, 2.50 quality 1.89 Black Dress Poplin, 40 inches wide, high grade, perfect black.

Reg. value 2.50 yd. for 1.98 Chiffon Velvet, 40 inches wide, exceptionally high grade, complete range of new fall colorings. Value 9.50 yd. for 6.55

Dress Velvet, 36 inches wide, rich unprinted, color of brown, navy, wine, gray and black. Reg. value 4.75 yd. for 3.69

All Wool Serge, 40 inches wide, shades of Copen, can, brown, wistaria, taupe, navy and black. 2.39